

Home Industries.

It is a mistaken notion entertained by many people, that it is to the best interests of everyone to buy where they can buy cheapest. To get the most for their money seems to be the anxious desire of nearly everybody. This to a certain extent is correct; but to make this a general rule is detrimental to the best interests of a community, a town, or a country. It should be the aim of every man to support as far as possible the industry and enterprise of his own neighbors, and those who are co-workers with him, in building up and sustaining his own town. When a man goes out of his own town or county to purchase anything, he is taking that much money out of circulation at home, and putting it in the hands of foreigners, and to that extent he cripples home interests, and retards his own prosperity. Admit that a person from our own town can go to Salem or Portland and purchase there some of the merchants' commodities for less money than they can be obtained at home; yet these same merchants charge enough more for other articles to make up its balance in their favor. Our home merchants may in isolated cases charge more for goods than they can be purchased for in Portland, yet the home merchants invest their money in building up our own town, in developing the resources of the country, in enhancing the value of property, and if they receive a good patronage, will soon be able to compete in prices, and sell even lower than merchants at the metropolis. The same may be said of any and all other occupations. The man who purchases a wagon or carriage at home, spends his money where he stands a good show of getting a portion of it back, by way of furnishing raw material for the manufacturer, and substance for his support. The same when he buys a harness, or saddle, a plow, or anything else. The man who supports a home paper, is giving aid to something from which he not only gets double the worth of his money in valuable reading matter, but is also supporting an institution which gives standing to a town, and brings in money from all sections of the country, and will, after once thoroughly established, tend as much to the well being and advancement of a county or town, as any other one branch of business. Then we would say to one and all, purchase what you want at home whenever you possibly can, encourage home enterprise, and always give aid and support to home industries.

How a Woman Keeps a Secret.

It is an old quip upon women that they cannot keep secrets; but the fact is they are the only part of humanity that can. A wife keeps a husband's secret incomparably safer than he does hers. We calculate there is one drunken wife to about four hundred and ninety-nine drunken husbands. In gambling, licentiousness, lying, cheating, hypocrisy, covetousness, there is pretty much the same proportion. Yet of the four hundred and ninety-nine wives, four hundred conceal, cover up, silently endure the terrible secret, while the one husband monies over his wife's frailty in the study of his pastor and to the ear of his friend, and probably complains of it to a court of law. It is the same between brother and sister. The secrets that a woman talks about are of the kind that are unimportant and mostly agreeable to her. But of serious secrets she is as reticent as the grave. That is our observation, and in our various relation of physician, minister, and unordained lawyer, we have had run for a great deal of observation—*Weekly Manual*.

We could keep the above fact a secret, and accede to the saying—"A woman cannot keep a secret;" but we think it is best to refute all such slanders. And we are pleased to see the press of the country acknowledging woman's capability in a direction where she is so terribly misunderstood and so commonly slandered.

NEW EXCHANGES—The *Western Ruralist*, a fine agricultural paper, published at Louisville, Ky., is a number one journal, and is furnished for \$1 a year.

The *Weekly Manual*, a small sheet from San Francisco, can be obtained by sending fifty cents to box 2,021, San Francisco.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM AND NOMINEES FOR 1872.

The Democratic Senators and representatives held a caucus in Washington a short time since, at which it was decided to issue a national address, which should foreshadow the platform on which the party would enter the next Presidential campaign. They evidenced that the Democrats had no desire to interfere with the Fourteenth or Fifteenth amendments, but accept in good faith all the results growing out thereof. How will this suit the views of the Albany Democrat and other Democratic sheets of Oregon? Will they still continue to advocate the same principles which they have been inculcating, viz.: opposition to these amendments, and the reconstruction acts of Congress? or will they accede to the policy of their Eastern brethren, and cease opposition thereto? We shall see.

The point has been conceded by these men in council, that unless the management of the next Presidential campaign is left to Northern Democrats, defeat is certain. They claim that Democracy has suffered defeat through the machinations of Southern politicians; and unless that plan is changed, defeat is certain in the next contest. And they further state that the Southern Democrats should be willing to submit to Northern leadership, at least for one campaign, especially when they are to realize the greatest fruits of the victory.

Many have been the names suggested for the Presidential honors by the different democratic press of the country. Hendricks, Pendleton, Seymour, Valandingham and Jeff. Davis have all had their turn. Suggestions have been made to them by the Republicans that Chase or Sumner would be the best men for their use. They now seem to be willing to "stoop to conquer," and are speaking very seriously of Judge Davis, of Illinois. The Bloomington (Illinois) *Pantagraph* speaks thus of Judge Davis:

"Since Judge Davis has thus become identified with the Presidential question, he has, of course, become an object of general interest, and a few words respecting his origin and career are now in order. David Davis is a native of the eastern shore of Maryland. In early life he removed to Brooklyn, New York. He was educated at Amherst College, and graduated in the same class with Edwin M. Stanton, Andrew McClellan, of Wilkesbarre, and the late John L. Dawson, of this State. He married a daughter of Judge Walker, of Lenox, Mass., and thus became brother in law to Joseph Seranton, of Seranton, Pa., and of the Hon. Julius Rockwell, formerly Representative in Congress from the Pittsfield (Mass.) district. Emigrating in his early manhood to Illinois, he settled in Bloomington, the shire town of McLean County, in that State, where he soon became a popular lawyer and a man of considerable property, which has so risen in value that he is now very wealthy. While acquiring riches, he acquired what is far better—a good name among all classes of his fellow citizens—and there is no man who stands higher in Illinois to-day than Judge Davis. He early became acquainted with Abraham Lincoln, of the neighboring county of Sangamon, and an acquaintanceship between two such men was all that was necessary to a lifelong friendship between them. Mr. Lincoln showed the world his estimation of his old friend and neighbor by appointing him a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and by the still stronger proof of naming him in his will as his executor after death. Mr. Lincoln, who was an excellent judge of men, never chose more wisely than in choosing David Davis for his trust."

In politics Judge Davis was an old-line Whig, then a temperate Republican, and is now a conservative in the true sense of the term, and therefore a safe man to administer the Government. He never was a violent partisan, nor an office-seeking politician. He is a man of eminent ability and strict integrity. A more fit man to bridge the gulph between the North and the South, caused by the war, and to unite all the best friends of the country on a sound and safe policy for the future, could not be named in the United States. As we said in our January article, "the election of Judge Davis as President would bring about an era of good feeling such as characterized the placid and proper administration of James Monroe, and would heal the differences and animosities engendered by the late war, as did the election of Monroe those caused by the war of 1812." If the Democrats would regain what they have lost, atone to the country for their past sins, and establish their reign, let Judge Davis be their next candidate for President."

THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.

The New York *Herald*'s Washington correspondent telegraphs that the Joint High Commission has prepared a protocol for the adjustment of the fishery question on a basis of reciprocity, which is now nearly in shape to be signed. The protocol, it is said, consists of four articles, and is substantially as follows:

1. The British Government agrees to allow the fishermen of the United States to fish on the coast of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Prince Edward's Island, without regard to the distance from shore, and such fishermen shall have the privilege of using the shores of the coast above named, other than private property, for the purpose of securing fish, drying nets, and other necessary matters of that nature. This provision, however, does not apply to shad or salmon fishing, or fishing of any kinds in rivers, etc.

2. British or Canadian fishermen shall have the right to fish on the coast of the United States north of latitude 39, and shall have the same privileges on shore as those granted in the first article to American fishermen. This provision, however, does not apply to catching shad, salmon or shell fish.

3. There shall be appointed by the President of the United States, with the consent of the Senate, and by the Queen of England, each one member of a commission of arbitration, and by the two high contracting parties jointly a third member of such commission; or, in case the contracting parties cannot agree on a third member, then said member shall be appointed by the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary. Any vacancies that may occur on such commission after it is organized, shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment. This Commission shall meet at Halifax, N. S., as soon as possible after appointment, and shall be charged with the duty of deciding as to the relative value of the privileges conferred on the citizens of both countries, respectively, under the provisions of the first and second articles, and if in the judgment of the Commissioners it is found that either of the contracting parties receives greater benefit than the other, the party so benefited shall pay such sum of money as the Commissioners of Arbitration shall adjudge to be equitable. Such payment shall be made within two years. This Commission of Arbitration shall have two Secretaries, one to be appointed by each of the contracting parties, and provision is made for the joint payment of expenses.

4. This article provides that this convention shall take effect within six months after the ratification by the Senate of the United States, the Queen of Great Britain, and the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, and shall continue in full force for a term of years which is yet to be fixed by the Joint High Commission.

APPRENTICE LAWS.

Among the many good editorials found in the *Industrial Reformer*, we find one on the above subject. The application is good, not only in California, but in Oregon. A law of this nature, with good wholesome regulations, equally binding on employer and employee, would be of decided advantage. In speaking of the present status of master and apprentice, the *Reformer* says:

"It does not pay to take an apprentice and teach him the routine of any of the trades and useful arts. The laws in this particular are so loose and ineffectual, and the rights of the master so inadequately provided for, that few if any master mechanics will take the trouble of teaching a new beginner, and giving the benefit of their skill to a novice, when it is patent that as soon as he is measurably slight or imperfect knowledge of the business has been obtained, the apprentice, deluded with the idea that he knows sufficient for all practical purposes, takes his leave and sets up for himself. The result is that the master has his labor for his pains—has no benefit from the services of the youth, to whom he has taken so much trouble to impart a knowledge of his trade—and also a detriment to the community at large in sending forth parties who, with an imperfect knowledge of the trades they profess to follow, set themselves up for master workmen; thus virtually not only practicing an imposition upon employers, but a fraud upon those competent workmen who have, through years of study and practical exertion, become thoroughly versed in their business. Instead of bringing up youths to some respectable trade or calling, inculcating those habits of industry and application so essentially necessary to the formation of character and the making of good citizens, our country swarms with an idle and dissolute class of youngsters, most of whom are brought up with no knowledge whatever of any useful calling, while a portion, having merely obtained a superficial knowledge of some trade they profess, are so to speak, botch workmen at the best."

State Items.

[Gleanings from State Exchanges.]

From the *Democratic Era* we learn that business is rapidly increasing in East Portland.—It is rumored that a company is forming for the purpose of building a plank road from East Portland to Vancouver.

We learn from the *Mountain Democrat*: That the road across the Blue mountains is rapidly improving.—Two gentlemen from the mines near Malheur, in Baker county passed through this city a few days ago, having with them 600 ounces of gold dust, worth \$17.30 per ounce, the result of 60 days drifting, and 11 days washing up.

The *Democratic Times* says of emigration into Jackson County: Our county is rapidly filling up with an industrious class of emigrants from California, who were driven out of that arid country by the drought. It is calculated that our county has received the accession of at least 250 within the past eight months. There is room for more and we will gladly welcome more of them.

The \$60,000 subsidy has been fully made by Eugene City and the right of way granted to the railroad. Real estate is in active demand at high rates.

An accident happened on the O. & C. R. R. near Salem, Friday afternoon, which resulted in the destruction of several cars, but fortunately no loss of life.

The "KALAMA BEACON."—This is to be the title of the newspaper to be published at Kalama.

The Judge, Jury, Prosecuting attorney, and about 400 citizens of Benton County, are said to have signed a petition to the governor, for the pardon of Eli Mason.

From the *Eugene Guard*. A party of millmen and quartz miners, under the leadership of Levi Knott, of Portland, arrived here on Thursday, and commenced loading their wagons with the quartz mill for Bohemia. They will haul it as far as Frank Braas's prairie, where they will commence the work of cutting a wagon road into the new mining section. The mortar bed weighs 1,400 pounds and therefore cannot be carried upon a mule. It will be impossible to reach the ultimate destination until the first of June, and then we may look for results that will prove Oregon to be second only to California in mineral wealth.

From the *Democratic Times*: James T. Glenn purchased the bulk of the wool clip in this valley, last week, at prices ranging from 19 to 22 cts, with the intention of shipping to California. This lets the Ashland Woolen Mill out. The company will have to open their peepers and keep them open, hereafter. The railroad is coming, and Sleepy Hollow ways of doing business won't pan in the future.

From the *Oregonian*: Since the 1st of October last, the value of wheat shipped from this port to English direct has been \$283,502 19. One cargo has been shipped to Rio Janeiro, valued at \$3,327 25. Considerable quantities of wheat and flour have also been shipped to British Columbia, Honolulu, &c. One whole cargo and several parts of cargoes sent down the river on steamboats, transferred to sea-going vessels cleared from Astoria for foreign ports, are not included in the above values. The total value of wheat and flour shipped from this river to foreign countries since the 1st of October last, will fall little if any below \$350,000. Of coastwise shipments, no complete account can be obtained, but undoubtedly they must exceed the foreign.—It is stated to us that all the suits of the Lowndes heirs involving titles to property in this city have been adjusted, compromised and settled except those against I. A. Davenport and G. W. Vaughn, and parcel of property in the upper part of the city about which the other claimants are having litigation.

VESSEL WRECKED—A private letter from a friend at Marshfield, Coos county, informs the *Plainsdealer* that on or about the 18 ult. as the schooner Margaret Crockett was being towed over the Bar at Coos Bay, loaded with lumber from H. H. Luce's mill, bound for San Francisco, she stuck several times on the Bar, causing her to leak very badly. The next day she was discovered a short distance from shore capsized. The crew clung to the bottom of the vessel 14 hours when they took to their boat and arrived safely at Cape Gregory Light House. No lives were lost. The steam tug Escort endeavored to tow her back into port but without avail. The cargo was owned by Crawford of San Francisco.

The *Bulletin* has the following:—A large number of the colonists arriving by the steamer on Sunday night started out on the cars yesterday for Marion and Gervais—homes located before they reached Oregon. In conversation with one of the gentlemen composing a party that went up in the afternoon, he informs us that the emigration from Illinois and Iowa would be much larger this year than we thought for.

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FARM containing 296 acres, situated 24 miles south-west of Dallas. Good House, Barn, and other buildings.

TEN ACRES OF LAND, with good House and Barn, all fenced and under good improvement, situated in the Town of Dallas, Polk County, an extraordinary opportunity.

HOUSE AND TEN ACRES OF LAND in the Town of Bethel, Polk County.

TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY SIX Acres of Land one Mile North of Eola, Polk County, good House, good Double Barn, and other Buildings. All under fence, with fine Orchard, and in high state of cultivation.

A FINE MILL SITE IN SOUTH SALEM, on Willamette Slough. A block of Six Lots, enclosed with Board Fence, good House, Barn, &c.

A HOUSE AND LOT IN CENTRAL Salem, near the two Central School Houses. The House contains Eight Rooms, all Plastered, with Hard Finish, Barn, Wood House, and all conveniences to make it desirable.

For Particulars enquire of R. H. Tyson, REPUBLICAN OFFICE.

TAILORING.

M. R. ALEX. CAMPBELL informs the people of Dallas and vicinity that he is prepared to do all kinds of TAILORING, CUTTING, REPAIRING, &c., on Short Notice and at Low Rates. One door south of Brick Store, Dallas, Ogn. 10-1f

DENTISTRY.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF OTHER ENGAGEMENTS, it will be impossible for me to visit Dallas professionally this Spring. T. L. Nicklin, who is THOROUGHLY COMPETENT, has consented to take my place, and will visit Dallas on Monday, May 22nd, where he will remain for a short time. Any favors extended to him will be appreciated by me. GEO. H. CHANCE. Salem, May 10, 1871.

W. H. TEAL & Co., Wagon & Carriage Makers.

MAIN STREET, DALLAS. Are on hand with their WAGGONS and BUGGIES at their old Stand this Spring as usual, and intend to sell them very cheap for Cash; the Prices ranging from \$130 to \$180.

They have also on hand for sale plenty of wagon materials. Give him a call and see them. All kinds of work in their line done to order. All kinds of Blacksmithing done on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner. Horse Shoeing \$2 50, cash down. Thankful for past patronage, they solicit a continuance of the same. Dallas, May 6, 1871.

AGENTS WANTED.

CLERGYMEN, SCHOOL TEACHERS, SMART YOUNG MEN AND LADIES WANTED TO CARRY FOR THE NEW BOOK

"OUR FATHER'S HOUSE," OR "The Unwritten Word."

By DANIEL MARSH, author of the popular "Night Scenes." This master in thought and language shows us untold riches and beauties in the Great House, with its blooming flowers, singing birds, waving palms, rolling clouds, beautiful bow, sacred mountains, delightful rivers, mighty oceans, thundering voices, blazing heavens and vast universe with countless beings in millions of worlds, and reads to us each the unwritten word. Rose tinted paper, ornate engravings and superb binding. Send for circular, in which is a full description and universal commendations by the press, ministers and college professors, in the strongest possible language.

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SMITH & COOK, Proprietors. Portland, April 14, 1870. 7-1f

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FARMENTER & BARCOCK, Salem, March 23, 1870. 4-1f

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The Dollar Weekly Sun.

A Newspaper of the Present Times.

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Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods!

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Dallas, April 22, 1871. 1-1f

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GARMINTIVE CORDIAL.

This is a pleasant antacid, and in large doses laxative; in small doses, an astringent medicine; exceedingly useful in all bowel affections, especially of children. It is a safe, certain and effectual remedy for Cholera, Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Griping Pain, Sour Stomach, Costiveness, Wind on the Stomach, Crying and Fretting of Children. In Teething, there is nothing that equals it. It softens the Gums, and renders Teething easy. It is no humbug medicine, got up to sell, but a really valuable preparation, having been in use for several years it recommends itself. Do not give your children the "soothing syrups," for they stupify without doing any permanent good.

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